WWW YORK BERALD EXTERDAY, DECEMBER 10 1690.

## NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

OR AND PROPRIETOR

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Cultifornia and European Editions
JOB PHINTING executed with neutress, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE STRANGER-LUCKE

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Maggie-Jack Sump

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Band street. WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway. - EVERYBODE'S FRIEND-TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway.-Still

NEW ROWERY THRATRE, BOWERY -- WILLIAM TELL PADLY CARRY-CATCRING A GOVERNOR-FOUR LOVERS THEATRE FRANCAIS, 506 Broadway.-LE CLOSERIE DES

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Brondway.-After WOOD'S MINETREL'S, 444 Broadway.—Closed t'll Tues day in consequence of a dea h in Mr. Wood's family. BEVANTS' MINSTREIS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.—Johnny Roach.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—Geo. CHRISTY'S MIX-STREES IN SONGS, DANCES, BUBLESQUES, &c.—Afternoon and Evening.—The Fugitives. CHATHAM AMPHITHRATRE.—EQUESTRIAN PREPORT

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway. - WAUGH'S ITALIA

New York, Saturday, December 10, 1859.

## The News.

The Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned over till Monday. A caucus of the democratic Senators was held yesterday, and preliminary steps taken towards the appointment of the standing committees. It is supposed that in their composition the committees will be pretty much the same as those of last year.

The House yesterday was engaged in a virulent discussion of party questions. Messrs. Logan, democrat, of Illinois, and Kellogg, republican, of the same State, were the principal disputants, and at one stage of the proceedings they became so heated that a serious collision appeared inevitable. A full report of the debate is given in to-day's paper. Another ballot was had for Speaker, which resulted as follows:-

There being no choice. Mr. Hickman, anti-Lecomptonite, offered a resolution for the adoption of the plurality rule, but it was ruled out of order.

the House adjourned. The Canal Commissioners met at Albany yesterday, and decided to close the canals on the 12th inst. Most of the boats have, it is said, already ar-

Without any further proceedings of importance

rived at tide water. We publish in another column a call for a public meeting of citizens of New York, to rebuke the rampant fanatical disunion spirit that has recently arisen in the Northern States. No day has as yet been fixed for the meeting, but it will take place

The death of the wife of Fernando Wood is announced in this morning's paper. Some particulars of this melancholy domestic bereavement of the Mayor elect are given elsewhere.

Intelligence was received yesterday at the United States District Attorney's office that Theodore Sedgwick, United States District Attorney for the thern district of New York, died at his country residence, Stockbridge, Massachusetts, on Thura day night at about twelve o'clock. Mr. Sedgwick, who had been for several months past declining in health, was, at the time of his demise, in the 48th year of his age. When Mr. Sedgwick was over 22 years of age he was attached to the Legation of Hon. Edward Livingston, at Paris. He subsequently practised law at the New York bar up to about 1850, when he substantially retired on account of ill health, until he was appointed, by Pre. sident Buchanan, in January, 1858, as the successo of Mr. John McKeon in the office of United States Attorney for this district. His health, however, was so impaired that he has been unable to attend to business, and the affairs of the office have been conducted by his assistants, Messrs. Hunt and Dwight. The courts adjourned yesterday in respect to the memory of the deceased, and a formal neeting of members of the bar will shortly be

The letter of our correspondent in Gibraltar dated on the 7th alt., is very interesting, containing as it does an able exposé of the interests which act ate the three Christian Powers-Spain, France and England-most deeply interested in the issue of the war between Spain and Morocco. At that date Spain hesitated in striking the first blow, waiting, as was evident, for France to be fully prepared to aid herafter the explosion. Indeed, it is shown that Spain is, after all, only a powerful agent in the ands of Napoleon, to be used in forwarding the long checked efforts of France to obtain an offset to Gibraltar on the opposite shore. This the writer anticipates will be effected, and the Mediterranear rendered free, which would be very beneficial to American traders with the Barbary States.

A Buenos Ayres letter of the 15th October put us in possession of the political and executive movements which preceded the engagement, of later date, announced in the HERALD yesterday. Mrs. Caroline Augusta Hudson, of Berwick, Maine an excellent American lady, died in Buenos Ayre on the 2d of that month. The son of President

Lopez was received with great pomp.

The Police Commissioners did not hold any meeting yesterday afternoon. It is reported that after the 1st of January the meetings of the Com-

missioners will be open to the public. Between ten and eleven o'clock vesterday mou ing, a disastrous fire occurred in the pianoforte manufactory of Lighte & Bradbury, Nos. 120 and 122 Wooster street, by which upwards of one hu dred workmen are thrown out of employment and about \$125,000 worth of property destroyed. A full and accurate account will be found in another

part of to-day's paper. There will be no mail for Europe to-day. Th next mail will be despatched by the Cunard steamer from Boston, on Wednesday next.

The Galway steamship Circassian, which left this ort yesterday morning for St. Johns, N. F., and Galway, took out the largest Irish freight that ever left New York. She had articles on board com. prising 17,000 bushels of wheat, 200 barrels of flour. 40 casks of rice and 40 casks of cheese, with a great variety of other articles.

on market yesterday was firm, with sales 5,800 bales, including 2,000 in transit, closing at 11%c. for middling uplands, and brokers quoted them at 11%c. Flour was steady, with fair sales—chiefly to the local trade—with some lots for export. Wheat was beavy and rather easier, but more active at the slight concession made by sellers. Corn was in [fair demand and steady. ioners have given notice that the canal

will close on the 12th inst. In this determination they have been articipated by the present cold weather, which has probably bridged them with ice. It is said, however, that few boats remain in the canals, and that most of these leaded at Buffale have reached tide water. Pork was heavy and easier, with sales of mens at \$16.40 t \$16.45; prime was unchanged. Sugars were steady, bu sales were moderate, which comprised 400 a 500 hhds. and 100 boxes, at rates given in another place. Coffee was steady and sales limited. Freights were firm, while en-

The Slavery Agitation-The Issue Before

Congress and the Country. What is the meaning of these exciting debates at Washington, of this alarm in the South, and of those recent conservative movements in Philadelphia and Boston for pouring oil upon the troubled waters? "What has caused this great commotion?" What is the issue before Congress and the country? What is the danger? In a brief sentence, the issue is the overthrow of slavery in the slave States, and the danger is disunion.

Three years ago the slavery sgitation between the North and the South, in Congress and in our political elections, was confined to the Territories, upon the still unsettled test question of Kansas. But in 1858, the law of 'popular sovereignty" having substantially determined the Kansas struggle against slavery, our modern republican party, founded in 1856 upon that "one idea," was in danger of being left high and dry. So, in our State election of last year, Gerrit Smith having set himself up as an independent radical abolition candidate for Governor, our republican managers became alarmed, for there was danger that Smith would carry off a sufficient fragment of the radical anti-slavery republican vote to give the State to the democratic party. This would never do. Mr. Seward was called to the rescue; and to reclaim the deserters, and to prevent any further desertions to Gerrit Smith, he issued that Rochester manifesto, proclaiming the new republican programme of an "irrepressible conflict" with slavery, not in the Territories, but in the slave States.

Thus, by taking the ground from under the feet of Gerrit Smith, he was reduced to the pitiful vote of some five thousand, and Morgan, the republican candidate, was triumphantly elected our Governor. Such was the direct object, and such was the effect of the Rochester speech of Seward. It kept the abolition elements of the republican party in the camp, upon the broad and comprehensive issue of a perpetual war upon slavery in the slave States. Thus the foundation was laid of the present formidable superstructure of Northern abolitionism-not defensive, as before, but aggressive, even to the employment of the instruments of war.

Next in order, and following close upon this Rochester declaration of aggressive war against slavery, we find a Southern renegade, of the appropriate name of Helper, and his incendiary Impending Crisis," brought into play. We find said incendlary and treasonable book endorsed, approved and recommended by some fifty odd republican members of the last Congress, including Sherman, their present candidate for Speaker; and we find that an organized republican movement for the general circulation of said book has been seconded by a subscription of one hundred dollars from Governor Morgan, and a similar subscription each from Thurlow Weed and Horace Greeley, the two principal trumpeters of the republican party. This party thus became clearly implicated in and pledged and committed to the "irrepressible conflict," as put into shape and form in Helper's plan of a Southern servile and agrarian insurrection.

The theory of the "irrepressible conflict" being thus reduced to a scheme of offensive operations, nothing was wanting to put it into practice but some Puritanical and bold and fearless fanatic, ready to sacrifice himself to inaugurate this revolutionary movement. From the camp of the disbanded Kansas free State border ruffians the most fitting volunteers for this service came forward under "Old Brown:" and of all men Brown, from his religious principles as an abolition cutthroat, from his indomitable pluck, his consistency and constancy in his "Kansas work," was the man for this horrible experiment of martyrdom. He and his band of desperate followers have thus been sacrificed. Our Northern republican politicians are using "Brown" as they made use of the dead body of a counterfeit Morgan some twenty-five years ago; but this time they have been overdoing their work. Seward's "irrepressible conflict," Helper's "Impending Crisis," and Brown's Harper's Ferry raid, taken all together, have very naturally driven the South to the question of safety, either within or without the Union.

The issue before Congress and the country is the abolition of slavery in the slave States. We know that Mr. Seward pleads the plea of a constitutional crusade; but we know that constitutions and laws can be twisted into any shape by designing and reckless men. Helper and Brown are the true interpreters of the "irrepressible conflict." It means an aggressive conflict against slavery, a conflict of abolition forays from the free States, of servile revolts. of agrarian conspiracies, and the subjugation and suppression of slavery and the "slave power" by terrorism, and by fire and sword. Such are the results and tendencies comprehended in the new programme of the republican party, adopted since the practical settlement of the slavery question in the Territories. The war is transferred to the slave States, and "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church.'

With this dark and terrific picture, drawn from the events, movements and developments of the day, we can appreciate the critical position of the Southern States. We can understand this alarm among our Southern people. We have the key to these exciting debates in Congress. We can perceive that, as self-preservation is the paramount law, the preservation of the Union has become a secondary question in the South. We can no longer shut our eyes to the fact that the Union is in danger. And so, upon this test question of the Speaker, and against the republican candidate, whose name is among the endorsers of Helper's handbook of treason, we approve the stand taken by the democrats and by the conservative oposition members of the House. If our voice could decide it, we would say to them, continue to resist the election of Sherman, or any other endorser of Helper, to the Speaker's chair, even if this resistance shall consume the session without the election of a Speaker.

Let us have a distinct understanding and se tlement with the republican party upon this "irrepressible conflict," as the first, and last and paramount question of the day.

The New Phase of Social Agitation-Incications of an Impending Commer-

The black republican party has inscribed upon its banner the motto, "abolition of slavery by force," and sixty-eight members of Congress have set their hands to its teachings.

This is a new phase of the conflict going on between the fanatics of the North and the institutions of the South. Never before had the idea of force and an agrarian revolution b inculcated by the Northern opponents of sta-

very, and its announcement has already begun to produce an industrial effect at the South which portends great evils to the Northern hives of industry. It is not now in the platitudes of Southern conventions that these are to be found, but in the earnest spirit with which Southern legislatures and Southern corporation are considering the means of stimulating varieties of local industry for the purpose of bringing about a diminished trade, if not a complete commercial non-intercourse with the North "We know that trade with the North jeopardizes our property and our lives," say the Southern people, "and they who condemn us as man-stealing sinners should be glad to be rid of our trade and our company. Therefore let us build up State wealth and strength by unassisted private enterprise. Let each State make discrimination in granting licenses for the sale of merchandise, as some of the Northern States have made in relation to the sale of liquors. In many places pedlars, showmen, clock venders, &c., have been put down by an excessive license tax. Let us establish partial non-intercourse and stimulate direct trade, domestic commerce and manufactures home education, and abundant internal improvements."

Now this is a practical as well as a practicable policy. It chimes in with a seductive system of political economy that has been long advocated by a party in the North, and which will be doubly effective when supported by a sense of social antagonism. Its working has already begun in many places. We published a few days since the fact that a plan to increase the number of steamships composing the New York and Charleston line had been dropped because of the renewal of this sectional agitation. Another step in this direction is exhibited in the following resolution, adopted on the 30th of November last by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company. We give the preamble and resolution, because they show the feeling and its practical working :-

the feeling and its practical working:

Whereas, under existing circumstances, we consider it
to be our duty, as managers of a Southern enterprise and
institution, as far as is consistent with the rights and interests of the owners and stockholders in the same, to encourage and promote the commercial and industrial independence of our section and State; and, whereas, it is, in
many and most instances, in our power to purchase or
manufacture articles as cheap and valuable of Southernor
foreign make or manufacture as those for the supply of
which we have heretofore relied upon the people of the
Northern or free States; therefore,
Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Richmond
and Danville Railcoad Cempany will hereafter abstain
from procuring supplies for the use of the railroad company from the North or non-slaveholding States, in all
cases where they can be produced elsewhere of a suitable
character and at reasonable rates of charge.

A similar suprit is manifested in the following

A similar spirit is manifested in the following paragraph, which we cut from a recent Rich mond paper:-

The discussion which is now going or in both houses of Congress will be echoed wick from every Southern State Legislature, in the shape of a practical seeking to en-Southern industry, and the result will . . . be felt. As soon as the Southern State all begin to impose discriminating license laws upon trade, supported as they will be by the public feeling there, an abundance of Northern manufacturers, of all kinds, will be found ready to remove south of Mason and Dixon's line, and set up their mills, looms, forges, anvils and workshops on sites of Southern water power, to supply the Southern market. The effect of such a social movement must act prejudicially in two ways upon Northern trade and the value of Northern property of every description. First, by taking away a portion of our own productive industry and the domestic trade

Now, if we look at the commercial cur rents of the country, we shall see how the whole trade and industry of the North will be broken up by this new Southern movement. In the synopsis of trade for the last fiscal year, which we published yesterday, it is shown that the imports are \$338,000,000, of which fully three-fourths or \$255,000,000, come into our Northern ports The export trade, on the other hand, largely preponderates in the Southern ports-the exports of domestic products showing the follow-

which belongs to it; and second, by depriving

that which remains of one of its best mar-

ing figures:-the balance of our exports being made up o specie and foreign productions re-exported The equilibrium of this trade is kept up by the constant current of Northern productions flow ing southward. As soon as this equilibrium is disturbed, a reaction in the trade and value of property in the North will commence, which will far exceed in its widespread effects anything that has ever before been witnessed in the shape of a commercial or financial revulsion. The entire scheme of production and trade will be disarranged, while private and public workshops will be thrown into complete disorder; the value of property, railroads, ships and me chanical skill will be greatly reduced, and even capital faint for want of employment-for all these have their foundations laid deep in the existing system of production, manipula tion and exchange.

JOBBING IN THE CORPORATION .- There are nov before the Common Council, still unconsum mated, a large number of wicked, corrupt and rascally jobs, such as opening streets, widenin streets, and so forth, and it is very probable that the present body will endeavor to rush them through before its term of office expires. We hope that Mr. Tiemann will be firm enough to defeat these infamous schemes, and veto every one of them. Let his last official act prove his condemnation of the corrupt action of the Common Council, and his desine, while there is yet time, to save the city from at least a portion of its disastrous consequences.

The new Common Council will of cours enter upon their duties with a fresh batch of jobs, and we have no doubt that many of them are, even now, arranged and planned out. Like hungry musquitoes, they are preparing to fasten upon this unfortunate body corporate and suck from it whatever blood the retiring

swarm may have left. From the set of rescale who compose the Corporation for next year we expect to see corruption and fraud multiplied enfold, and it will require all the energy of Mr. Wood, assisted by an amended charter, to keep it in check. Meantime, we call upon Mr. Tiemann to do his part before he goes out by vetoing any measures which may be adopted by the retiring boards to inflict more corrupt bs upon the city.

THE LATE MUNICIPAL ELECTION AND THE IN-FLUENCE OF THE PRESS.—Perhaps the most remarkable instance on record of the influence of the press on the right side in a warmly contested election is the late struggle for the Mayoralty. The names of the papers which supported the respective candidates were publish ed by the Journal of Commerce in parallel columns, in an editorial article in its issue of

The Nawspark Press—In no former election have the wesith, character and religious scattment of this community been arrayed so largely as now in favor of any candicate for public office. The friends of Mr. Havemeyer, without any question, embrace the great body of our influential and respected citizers. This appears not only from the calls for public meetings which have been is sued, but from the position taken by the city press. The most influential of the latter are divided between the several candiciates.—

For Hauseneyer.

For Ophylic. For Wood. the 2d of December, as follows:-For Opdyke. For Wood. Tribune. Herald. Cour. & Enquirer. News. Com. Advertiser. Post.

We will now supply a defect in the article of

our sleek cotemporary, and annex the circulation to the several journals :-

Journal of Commerce..... Total......95,000

To the journals against Wood we might add the whole Sunday press, with a single exception. With beautiful consistency, it advocated the election of Sabbatarians, who, if their power were only equal to their will, would suppress all Sunday papers, and wage a war of extermination against the little newsboys. With the circulation of these journals we might swell the array of figures against Wood; but it is unnecessary. We take the list as it appears in the Journal of Commerce, and to that we add Havemeyer's hireling army of "Dead Rabbits," "Blood Tubs," "Short Boys," shoulder hitters and needy Irish orators, together with the influence of the Fifth avenue aristocracy, given gratuitously-and not only their influence, but their money, to the amount of \$15,000. In addition to this the Custom House levy was \$10,000 (the poor inspectors having to pay as much as \$15 each); the Post Office, United States Marshal's office, Assay office, &c., \$10,000. The balance of some \$25,000 spent for the Tammany candidate was made up from miscellaneous sources. The whole amounted to sixty thousand dollars. Lastly, there was the official influence of the principal federal officers, controlling their subordinates, and compelling them to vote and work for the man of the Buffalo Platform.

Yet against this array of journals and money and influence, and aristocrats and mobocrats. and religious fanaticism, the HERALD and one or organized fighting men, carried the day by magic—the magic of being in the right. We merely touched the right chord in the national heart, and it responded in emphatic tones of patriotism which cannot be mistaken. "Truth s mighty and will prevail."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE FINE ARTS.-

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, in the course of a speech delivered the other day, stated that the NEW YORK HERALD furnished the brains for the democratic party and its organs at Washington. The Senator may have been correct in his statement. It would be a very small part of our daily labor to furnish brains for th democratic or any other party. As a rule, party organizations in this country have very little to do with brains. They depend chiefly upon muscle. When Washington editors, or Congressmen, or Cabinet Ministers, do need any brains, it is quite natural that they should get them from New York, where they order their coats and breeches. It sometimes happens that the former cannot be so accurately guaged and measured as the latter, and that the supply exceeds the demand. Senator Wilson and the other republicans may remember the first case wherein we attempted to furnish mental artillery for a political campaign. That was in the canvass of 1856, when the NEW YORK HERALD contributed the brains to conduct the canvass on the republican side But the quantity supplied was very much beyond the calibre of the heads to be filled, and to the republicans failed, simply from being altogether too clever. They had a sort of brain fever, in fact. Now, according to the Senator from Massachusetts, we have gone into the same line again for the democratic party, which ought to be especially grateful, for in no other organization is there a more plentiful lack of intelligence. Senator Wilson is right when he says that the commercial metropolis governs Washington. New York is the intellectual seat of government for the country. Washington is a country village, where we send our servants to do our work and keep themselves out of harm's way. Washington obeys New York, as Manchester and Liverpool, Leeds and Sheffield follow London, or Lyons and Bordeaux bow down to Paris. New York furnishes the coun try with boots, breeches, brains, newspapers light literature, plays, operas, fashions, and almost everything else. The only trouble about the whole matter is that sometimes the mem bers of Congress, puffed up by inordinate vanity, attempt to go on without the usual supply of New York brains; and, as a natural conse quence, they get into all sorts of scrapes, which we are obliged to get them out of in one way

TRADE REPORTS AND THE TREASURY DEPART-MENT.—We published in the money article yes-terday the general results of the trade of the United States for the fiscal year 1858-9. These are, in one point of view, very satisfactory. The exports of the year, including specie, amounted to \$355,894,385, and the imports to \$338,000,000; showing a balance of \$18,000,000 in favor of the country.

But the manner in which these statistics have been compiled and produced, and garbled in publication, calls for the severest comment. In the first place, the time which the Treasury Department requires to make them up is utterly disproportionate to the labor performed. Yesterday was the 8th of December; the tables were closed on the 30th of June; so that Mr. Cobb's clerks have consumed five months and a quarter in footing up the trade of the country for a single year. We will undertake, in the Herald office, to publish every year, if the proper returns are made to us, the general results of the trade of the Atlantic States within fifteen days after the closing of the fiscal yearsay on the 15th of July; and within a month afterward—say by the 15th of August—we will undertake to publish the tables complete, including the trade of California and Oregon. We will also guarantee to publish the tables with an accuracy which is unknown in the Treasury Department.

In the second place, the publication in the

Washington Constitution of the garbled figures from which we made up our table is utterly unjustifiable. We found the figures hidden away in one corner of a long, rambling ridiculous political article in the government organ at Washington. The writer of the article evidently had no idea of their importance, as is shown, indeed, by the blundering manner in which he uses them. In the behalf of the commerce of the United States, we protest against the monopoly of these important statistics by a petty party political paper, printed in an inland town without trade enough to support a merchant of eminence. These statistics are not made up for party political purposes. They are compiled at great expense, and with the aid of a vast machinery, for the use and benefit of the trade of the country. A knowledge of them is indispensable to merchants, and he who sees and studies them first enjoys an advantage over his rivals. From the hour that the footings were made it was a fraud upon the merchants of the country to keep them secret. Mr. Cobb had no more right to lock up those vitally important figures in his desk for a single hour than he has to stop the telegraph or arrest the transmission of the mails. It was his duty as Secretary of the Treasury, and as an honest man, to transmit them at once, and by the swiftest channel, to the public, for whom they are destined.

But we regret to say that the Treasury Department, as at present administered, is one of the most obstructive and old fogy institutions in the country. We find it impossible to obtain from the department information which it has no interest in secreting, and which it is the interest and the right of the public to know. Mr. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, and his subordinates, seem to fancy that the commercial and financial statistics which pass through their hands are their private property, and when asked to part with them they stand aghast, like Tite Barnacle when accosted by the man who wanted to know." For instance, they have in their desks at this moment the details of the imports of 1858-9. (They must have them, or they could not have obtained the general result published in the Constitution on the 7th.) What business have they to keep them secret? Merchants have a right to the figures. They are not anxious about Mr. Cobb's comments or estimates, as they have so often proved wide of the mark, but the figures Mr. Cobb has no right to conceal in his circumlocution office.

DID JOHN BROWN COMMIT THE MASSACRE AT swered in the negative by some of the followers and partisans of Brown, among them the notorious English abolitionist Redpath, who pretends Brown was sixteen miles distant when the bloody and barbarous deed was done. In another page we publish an extract from the Congressional "reports of the special committee on the troubles in Kansas," bringing home those murders to Captain John Brown, and proving that he was present at Sherman's murler, and took him out of his house at dead of night, and the next morning Sherman's body was found in the creek, with his "skull split open in two places, and some of his brains washed out by the water; a large hole cut in his breast, and his left hand cut off. except a little piece of skin on one side.' Mr. Harris testifies that Brown was engaged in this atrocious and cold-blooded assassination of Sherman, and the committee conclude, with good reason, that "they who murdered Sherman also killed the rest, all being murdered on

the same night and in the same neighborhood. And this is the man held up for canonization, and as a hero superior to Washington—as, in fact, a demi-god. Among those journals which so exalt the murderer John Brown is the Tribune, the leading organ of the republicans of New York. This is only consistent in a journal which so strongly recommends Helper's book, and offers to sell it over the counter-a book which advocates the overthrow of slavery by general massacre.

WOOD'S ELECTION A TRIUMPH OVER SABBATA MANISM.—Hand in hand with the anti-slavery fanaticism in the late election went the Sabba tarian fanaticism, and the defeat of one in the election of Fernando Wood was the defeat of both. Those pious despots, who esteem themselves not as other men, and who would cut off every privilege and enjoyment from the poor nan on his only day of rest-would shut him and his children up in filthy tenement houses. while their Puritan masters were rolling in car-riages—all this class were among the bitterest opponents of Wood. Fanatical in all things. as well as on the Sunday question, they naturally went with the abolition candidates; and had either of them been elected, the probability is that the odious despotism of the Sabbatarians would have been inflicted upon the city. Rail road travel on Sunday would have been prohibited; all places of innocent recreation would have been closed on that day, the only one in the week upon which the workingmen and their families can participate in those pleasures which the Maker of all men has provided for all men alike, poor as well as rich, but which a bigotted class in this city would deny to all not blessed with wealth.

The success of Fernando Wood was a rebuke

to that fanatical and hypocritical spirit, and must be regarded in the light of a decided triumph over the insolent dictation of the Sabbatarians.

FARHIONABLE AMUSEMENTS FOR THE WINTER

proof state Painting and Basilly on Safety and To

SEASON.—This metropolis has, like all the other great cities in the world, a very large class of very nice persons who are often bored to death to know how to get through with the day. In Europe this class embraces a great many men of fortune, but here its members are chiefly of the better sex. An American, however rich he may be, rarely permits himself to be annoyed by want of occupation. He gambles in stocks, or dabbles in politics, or retains an interest in trade, or writes a book, or publishes a newspaper, or does something or other to fill up his time and make or lose money. But ladies who are left to themselves while pater familias is in Wall street, and the jeunesse dorée are writing away in great ledgers, have an awful void to fill up between breakfast and dinner, to say nothing about the evenings, when the Opera has gone away to the provinces, and the theatres only give highly colored harrowing melo-dramas. A few years ago, when the fashionable people of New York were classed as the "upper ten thousand," they were split into small coteries and used to occupy their time in abusing each other; but, as the city has increased in wealth and population, this "upper ten thousand" has been so far multiplied as to be called the upper hundred thousand, with views enlarged and tastes cultivated in proportion to the increase of their numbers. They patronize the fine arts, encourage native painters and sculptors, drive splendid equipages, and altogether cut a good figure in the gay world. During eight or nine months in the year they make New York as lively as any European capital.

Just now, however, is a dull time in public amusements—the weather is not suitable to Park driving, and the ladies have to find a new excitement. They go a good deal to the picture galleries, and they are perfectly delighted with Palmer's "White Captive" and Barbee's "Fisher Girl." The first we have alluded to frequently as a very fine work, and Mr. Barbee's statues also deserve especial praise. Our fashionable belles scrutinize these representations of the highest type of female beauty with much interest, and mentally compare the beautiful figures with their own. How far the reality approaches the marble ideal, in these days of crinoline, patent corsets and other "aids of nature," is an awful mystery, more than Eleusinian, to anybody but the modiste and the lady's maid.

After the pictures and statuary the great Broadway bazaars, with their bijouteric and dry goods, and knick knacks of all kinds, afford a lounge for an hour or two, and the remainder of the morning may be filled up with chocolate, or patisserie, or bon bons, or all three, with a dish of discourse, at Maillard's or some of the other fashionable restaurants. These occupations, with a few visits, will bring Madame or Mademoiselle close to the dinner hour.

Thus it will be seen that we are getting along well in art matters, and that we are cultivating taste for the beautiful which will yet place our artists, their patrons and critics, on a level with the refined classes of ancient Greece and Rome, mediæval Italy, or modern Europe. We have art in all varieties, and at all prices. Next week there will be an excitement about the cheap Opera at Niblo's Garden by some artists who have been tried at high prices and classed among the antiques. Still they will have a good chance for success, on the same principle that the ladies rush to dry goods stores which advertise shop-worn or damaged goods at low prices. People often pay more for old traps at uction than new ones will bring at private sale, and this rule may work with passé singers. We should not be at all surprised to see a great rush for the cheap Opera next week-such a of tickets at auction.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

Close of Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Dec. 9, 1859.
The Canal Commissioners met to-day and resolved to close the State canals on the 12th inst. Very little pro-perty is out at this time, most of the boats having arrived t tide water.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 8, 1859.

The Kansas Election.

LEAVENWORM, Dec. 8, 1859.

The entire republican State ticket is undoubtedly elected by majorities averaging over three thousand. Every county yet heard from, excepting Leavenworth, gives a republican majority. Halderman, democrat, for Congress, runs ahead of his ticket thus far. News from Pike's Peak. Sr. Louis, Dec. 9, 1859. The Pike's Peak express of the 2d instant has reached Leavenworth with eight thousand dollars worth of gold dust and a large mail. Severe weather had set in. Mining

had generally been abandoned for the season. Heavy snow storms had occurred on the Plains. Loss of the Steamboat Rochester CINCINNATI, Dec. 8, 1859.
The steamer Rochester struck a snag two miles above

passengers who were on board were saved. The boat with her cargo, was valued at about \$25,000, and is almost a total loss. The Funeral of the Late District Attorney

Madison yesterday, sinking almost immediately. Sixty

The funeral of the Hon. Daniel O. Morton, late United States District Attorney for Ohio, was largely attended to-day by members of the profession as a body, and the citizens generally. Judges Potter, Mason, Myers, Fitch, Dunlap, and General Hill officiated as pall bearers. The courts here and in Cleveland passed resolutions expressive of the general grief and adjourned.

Murder of a Child in Norfolk, Va. NORFOLK, Dec. 9, 1809. Virginius Leonard, aged eleven years, son of Mr. Leonard, editor of the *Argus*. of this city, was found murdered to-night in a room at the National Hotel. He had received a deep stab in the neck. The excitement caused by this event is very great. No arrests have yet been made.

Burglaries in Bangor, Me.

Bangon, Dec. 9, 1859. Several burglaries were committed in this city last night in various stores and boarding houses, and property valued at \$700, including four gold watches, was stolen. Two young men have been arrested on suspicion of baving perpetratad these robberies

Damages for Seduction.

Bosrow, Dec. 9, 1859. Wm. A. Cochrane, who sued Geo. L. Perry for seducing his wife, claiming damages in forty thousand dollars, was this morning awarded three thousand dollars by the jury, which sum Mr. Cochrane gives to the Home for the Fallen. Failure of a Boston Publishing House.

Boeren, Dec. 9, 1859. Mesars. Shepard, Clark & Brown, book publishers, of his city, have failed. Their liabilities are about \$100,000

Fire at Cincinnati.

The retort house and machinery of Higatt and Wood &